

# PSYCHE.

## ABNORMAL LEPIDOPTERA.

THE plate which we publish herewith shows an interesting group of abnormal moths and butterflies.

Fig. 1 is a much reduced likeness of a specimen of *Attacus cecropia* ♀, reared by Mr. A. C. Sampson of Sharon, Mass., and now in the collection of Mr. H. H. Newcomb. This moth has a supernumerary wing, proceeding from the thorax just in front of the normal right primary, and though imperfectly expanded constituting in all its recognizable features a duplicate of that wing. In other respects the moth seems to be a perfectly normal specimen.

Fig. 2, likewise reduced from the original, shows an asymmetrical *Telea polyphemus* ♂, reared by Mr. J. H. Rogers, Jr., of Medford, Mass., and now in his collection. The left primary and right secondary are elongated, while the right primary and the left secondary are shortened and compressed. Gauged by the combined areas of primary and secondary, the right and left sides of this specimen are approximately equal.

Fig. 3 is a life-size view of a male specimen of *Olene leucophaea*, reared in 1901 by O. Seifert, Esq., and now in the collection of Mr. E. J. Smith. The moth has four antennae.

Fig. 4 shows a female *Colias philodice* taken by Mr. J. H. Rogers, Jr., at Medford, Mass., of which the wings of the left side are yellow and those of the right side white. The specimen is asymmetrical also, the wings of the left side being larger than those of the right and differing from them in shape.

All of the foregoing were photographed by Mr. H. H. Newcomb.

Figures 5, 6, and 7 were contributed by Mr. William Beutenmüller.

Fig. 5 represents an "hermaphrodite" (or more properly a gynandromorphous) example of *Pieris brassicae*, taken in Germany by Mr. E. Daecke; and Figures 6 and 7 give two aspects of a specimen of *Automeris io* presenting the same phenomenon. (It is worthy of notice that in each of these cases the left side is the one bearing the female characters.) This specimen came from the vicinity of New York City, and was reared from the larval state by the late S. Lowell Elliot. Mr. Beutenmüller has already published an account of it in the *American Museum Journal*, Vol. 11, 1902, p. 39.